

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1828.

No. 6.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2d, 1828.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the following

MESSAGE :

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And of the House of Representatives :

IF the enjoyment, in profusion, of the bounties of Providence, forms a suitable subject of mutual gratulation and grateful acknowledgment, we are admonished at this return of the season, when the Representatives of the Nation are assembled to deliberate upon their concerns, to offer up the tribute of fervent and grateful hearts, for the never-failing mercies of Him who ruleth over all. He has again favored us with healthful seasons & abundant harvests. He has sustained us in peace with foreign countries, and in tranquility within our borders. He has preserved us in the quiet and undisturbed possession of civil and religious liberty. He has crowned the year with his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than of improving for our own happiness the blessings bestowed by his hands, and, in the fruition of all his favors, of devoting the faculties with which we have been endowed by Him, to His glory, & to our own temporal & eternal welfare.

In the relations of our Federal Union with our brethren of the human race, the changes which have occurred since the close of your last session, have generally tended to the preservation of Peace, and to the cultivation of harmony. Before your last separation, a war had unhappily been kindled between the Empire of Russia, one of those with which our intercourse has been no other than a constant exchange of good offices, and that of the Ottoman Porte, a nation from which geographical distance, religious opinions, and maxims of government on their part, little suited to the formation of those bonds of mutual benevolence which result from the benefits of commerce, had kept us in a state, perhaps too much prolonged, of coldness and alienation. The extensive, fertile and populous dominions of the Sultan, belong rather to the Asiatic, than the European, division of the human family. They enter but partially into the system of Europe; nor have their wars with Russia and Austria, the European States upon which they border, for more than a century past, disturbed the pacific relations of those States with the other Great Powers of Europe. Neither France, nor Prussia, nor G. Britain, have ever taken a part in them; nor is it to be expected they will at this time. The declaration of war by Russia has received the approbation or acquiescence of her allies, and we may indulge the hope, that its progress and termination will be signalized by the moderation and forbearance, no less than by the energy of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it will afford the opportunity for such collateral agency in behalf of the suffering Greeks, as will secure to them ultimately the triumph of humanity and of freedom.

The state of our particular relations with France, has scarcely varied in the course of the present year. The commercial intercourse between the two countries, has continued to increase for the mutual benefit of both. The claims of indemnity to numbers of our fellow-citizens, for depredations upon their property heretofore committed, during the Revolutionary Governments, still remain unadjusted, and still form the subject of earnest representation and remonstrance. Recent advices from the Minister of the U. States at Paris, encourage the expectation, that the appeal to the justice of the French Government will ere long receive a favorable consideration.

The last friendly expedient has been resorted to, for the decision of the controversy with Great Britain, relating to the North Eastern boundary of the U. States. By an agreement with the British Government, carrying into effect the provisions of the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the Convention of 29th Sept. 1827, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has by common consent been selected as the umpire between the parties. The proposal to him to accept the designation for the performance of this friendly office will be made at an early day, and the U. States, relying upon the justice of their cause, will cheerfully commit the arbitration of it, to a Prince equally distinguished for the independence of his spirit, his indefatigable assiduity to the duties of his station, and his inflexible personal probity.

Our commercial relations with Great Britain will deserve the very serious consideration of Congress, and the exercise of a conciliatory and forbearing spirit in the policy of both governments. The state of them has been materially changed by the act of Congress passed at their last session, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, and by acts of a more recent date of the British Parliament. The effect of the interdict of direct trade, commenced by Great Britain, now reciprocated by the United States, has been, as was to be foreseen, only to substitute different channels for an exchange of commodities indispensable to the Colonies, and profitable to a numerous class of our fellow citizens. The exports, the revenue, the navigation of the United States, have suffered no diminution by our exclusion from direct access to the British Colonies.—The Colonies pay more dearly for the necessities of life, which the government burdens with the charge of double voyages, freight, insurance and commission, and the profits of our exports are somewhat impaired, and more injuriously transferred from one portion of our citizens to another. The resumption of this old and otherwise exploded system of Colonial exclusion, has not secured to the shipping interest of Great Britain the relief which, at the expense of the distant Colonies, and of the United States, it was expected to afford. Other measures have been resorted to, more pointedly bearing upon the navigation of the U. States, and which, unless modified by the construction given to the recent acts of Parliament, will be manifestly incompatible with the positive stipulations of the commercial convention existing between the two countries. That convention, however, may be terminated with twelve months notice, at the option of either party.

A treaty of Amity, Navigation, and commerce, between the U. States and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, has been prepared for signature by the Secretary of State, and by the Baron de Lederer, intrusted with full powers of the Austrian Government. Independently of the new and friendly relations which may be thus commenced with one of the most eminent and powerful nations of the earth, the occasion has been taken in it, as in other recent Treaties concluded by the U. States, to extend those principles of liberal intercourse and of fair reciprocity, which intertwine with the exchanges of commerce the principles of justice, and the feelings of mutual benevolence.—This system first proclaimed to the world in the first commercial Treaty ever concluded by the U. States, that of 6th February, 1778, with France, has been invariably the cherished policy of our Union. It is by treaties of commerce alone that it can be made ultimately to prevail as the established system of all civilized nations.—With this principle our fathers extended the hand of friendship to every nation of the globe, and to this policy our country has ever since adhered—whatever of regulation in our laws has ever been adopted unfavorable to the interest of any foreign nation, has been essentially defensive and counteracting, to similar regulations of theirs operating against us.

Immediately after the close of the war of Independence, Commissioners were appointed by the Congress of the Confederation, authorized to conclude treaties with every nation of Europe disposed to adopt them. Before the wars of the French revolution, such treaties had been consummated with the United Netherlands, Sweden and Prussia. During those wars, treaties with G. Britain and Spain had been effected, and those with Prussia and France renewed. In all these, some concessions to the liberal principles of intercourse proposed by the U. States had been obtained; but as, in all the negotiations, they came occasionally in collision with previous internal regulations, or exclusive and excluding compacts of monopoly, with which the other parties had been trammelled, the advances made in them towards the freedom of trade were partial and imperfect. Colonial establishments, chartered companies and ship building influence, pervaded and encumbered the legislation of all the great commercial States; and the U. States, in offering free trade and equal privileges to all, were compelled to acquiesce in many exceptions with each of the parties of their treaties, accommodated to their existing laws and anterior engagements.

The colonial system, by which this whole hemisphere was bound, has fallen into ruins. Totally abolished by revolutions, converting colonies into independent nations, throughout the two American Continents, excepting a portion of territory chiefly at the northern extremity of our own, and confined to the remnants of dominion retained by Great Britain over the insular Archipelago, geographically the appendages of our part of the Globe. With all the rest we have free trade—even with the insular colonies of all the European nations, except Great Britain. Her Government had also manifested approaches to the adoption of a free and liberal intercourse between her colonies and other nations, though, by a sudden and scarcely explained revulsion, the spirit of exclusion has been revived for operation upon the United States alone.

The conclusion of our last Treaty of peace with Great Britain was shortly afterwards followed by a commercial Convention, placing the direct intercourse between the two countries upon a footing of more equal reciprocity than had ever before been admitted. The same principle has since been much farther extended by treaties with France, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia in Europe, and with the Republics of Colombia, and of Central America, in this hemisphere. The mutual abolition of discriminating duties and charges, upon the navigation and commercial intercourse between the parties, is the general maxim which characterises them all. There is reason to expect that it will, at no distant period, be adopted by other nations, both of Europe and America, and to hope that, by its universal prevalence, one of the fruitful sources of commercial competition will be extinguished.

Among the nations upon whom our citizens had long pending claims of indemnity for depredations upon their property, during a period when the rights of neutral commerce were disregarded, was that of Denmark. They were, soon after the events occurred, the subject of a special mission from the U. States, at the close of which the assurance was given by his Danish Majesty, that, at a period of more tranquility, and of less distress, they would be considered, examined, & decided upon, in a spirit of determined purpose for the dispensation of justice. I have much pleasure in informing Congress, that the fulfilment of this honorable promise is now in progress; that a small portion of the claims has already been settled to the satisfaction of the claimants; and that we have reason to hope that the remainder will shortly be placed in a train of equitable adjustment. This result has always been confidently expected from the character of personal integrity, and of benevolence, which the Sovereign of the Danish Dominions has, through every vicissitude of fortune, maintained.

The general aspect of the affairs of our neighboring American Nations of the South, has been rather of approaching than of settled tranquility. Internal disturbances have been more frequent among them, than their common friends would have desired. Our intercourse with all has continued to be that of friendship, and of mutual good will. Treaties of Commerce and of Boundaries with the United Mexican States have been negotiated, but, from various successive obstacles, not yet brought to a final conclusion. The civil war, which unfortunately still prevails in the Republic of Central America, has been unpropitious to the cultivation of our commercial relations with them; and the dissensions and revolutionary changes in the Republics of Colombia & of Peru, have been seen with cordial regret by us, who would gladly contribute to the happiness of both. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we have witnessed the recent conclusion of a Peace between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil; and it is equally gratifying to observe, that indemnity has been obtained for some of the injuries which our fellow-citizens had sustained in the latter of those countries. The rest are in a train of negotiation, which we hope may terminate to mutual satisfaction, and that it may be succeeded by a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation upon liberal principles, propitious to a great and growing commerce, already important to the interests of our country.

The condition and prospects of the Revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. last, exclusive of the moneys received under the Convention

of 13th Nov. 1826, with G. Britain, was \$5,861,972 83. The receipts into the Treasury from 1st Jan to 30th Sept. last, so far as they have been ascertained to form the basis of an estimate, amount to \$18,633,580 27, which, with the receipts of the present quarter, estimated at \$5,161,283 40, form an aggregate of receipts, during the year, of \$24,094,863 67. The expenditures of the year may probably amount to \$25,637,511 63; and leave in the Treasury on 1st Jan. next, the sum of \$5,125,638 14. The receipts of the present year have amounted to, near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

The amount of duties secured on importations, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. was about \$22,997,000, and that of the estimated accruing revenue is 5,000,000, leaving an aggregate for the year of near 28 millions. This is one million more than the estimate made last Dec. for the accruing revenue of the present year, which, with allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies, was expected to produce an actual revenue of \$22,300,000. Had these only been realized, the expenditures of the year would have also been proportionally reduced. For, of these 24 millions received, upwards of 9 millions have been applied to the extinction of public debt bearing an interest of 6 per cent. a year, and of course reducing the burden of interest annually payable in future, by the amount of more than half a million. The payments on account of interest, during the current year, exceed 3 millions of dollars; presenting an aggregate of 12 millions applied during the year to the discharge of the public debt, the whole of which remaining due on the 1st of Jan. next, will amount only to \$58,362,135 78.

That the revenue of the ensuing year will not fall short of that received in the one now expiring, there are indications which can scarcely prove deceptive. In our country, an uniform experience of forty years has shown that whatever the tariff of duties upon articles imported from abroad has been, the amount of importations has always borne an average value nearly approaching to that of the exports, though occasionally differing in the balance, sometimes being more, and sometimes less. It is, indeed, a general law of prosperous commerce, that the real value of exports should, by a small, and only a small balance, exceed that of imports, that balance being a permanent addition to the wealth of the nation. The extent of the prosperous commerce of the nation must be regulated by the amount of its exports; and an important addition to the value of these will draw after it a corresponding increase of importations. It has happened, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, that the harvests of all Europe have, in the late summer or autumn, fallen short of their usual average. A relaxation of the interdict upon the importation of grain and flour from abroad has ensued; a propitious market has been opened to the granaries of our country; and a new prospect of reward presented to the labors of the husbandman, which, for several years, has been denied. This accession to the profits of agriculture in the middle and western portions of our Union is accidental and temporary. It may continue only for a single year. It may be, as has been experienced in the revolutions of time, but the first of several scanty harvests in succession. We may consider it certain, that for the approaching year, it has added an item of large amount to the value of our exports, and that it will produce a corresponding increase of importations. It may, therefore, confidently be foreseen that the revenue of 1829 will equal, and probably exceed, that of 1828, and will afford the means of extinguishing ten millions more of the principal of the public debt.

This new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism. Proceeding from a cause which humanity will view with concern, the sufferings of scarcity in distant lands, it yields a consolatory reflection, that this scarcity is in no respect attributable to us: That it comes from the dispensation of Him who ordains all in wisdom and goodness, and who permits evil itself only as an instrument of good: That, far from contributing to this scarcity, our agency will be applied only to the alleviation of its severity, and that in pouring forth from the abundance of our own garners, the supplies which will partially restore

plenty to those who are in need, we shall ourselves reduce our stores and add to the price of our own bread, so as in some degree to participate in the wants which it will be the good fortune of our country to relieve.

The great interests of an agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing nation, are so linked in union together, that no permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All these interests are alike under the protective power of the legislative authority: and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxing is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should, as much as possible, suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be, to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of its neighbors. Thus, the legislation of G. Britain, when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial rival. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of G. Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes with interdictive duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States: it proscribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them.—But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless, that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry, to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter, and the merchant, and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union.

While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers, that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of one avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation, of some specific arti-

FROM THE "KEEPSAKE."
TO A FIRST BORN CHILD.
My child!—how strange that name appears,
To lips untraced as mine!
How thrilling to my listening ears,
Those infant cries of thine!
How many a thought mysterious burns
Within my heart and brain,
As still my frequent glance returns
To gaze on thee again!

And as I gaze on thee, the past,
Present and future twine
A tie that binds me still more fast,
At every look of thine.
The past, thy mother's fondness bade
Be hallowed time to me;
The present—can it be but glad
While blest with her and thee!

The future wraps its dusky veil
O'er what I fain would know:
How, o'er the scene of life, the gale
Thy fragile bark shall blow,
For I look with hope awhile,
Then sudden into fear;
Perhaps thy life may be a smile,
Perhaps, perhaps, a tear.

My child! with love's best treasure fraught,
My first-born and my pride;
To whom I turn in every thought,
With every hope allied;
Sweet be thy slumbers, soft and deep,
While life no sorrow feels;
A mother lulls thine eyes to sleep,
A father's blessing seals.

From the American Farmer.

THE CEDAR TREE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

SIR: The following account, which I find in the Richmond Enquirer, of an incident which is stated, I believe, to have taken place in that city, discloses the existence of a new and important property in the cedar tree. An answer however to the following query, which I take the liberty of proposing through the columns of your valuable paper, may render the discovery more complete, and obviate a difficulty I have heard started, as to the means of turning the accident to advantage. It is well known that there are two species of cedar, whose qualities are so different, that whilst one may be possessed of the property mentioned below, the other may be entirely devoid of it. To which of these kinds of cedar does the power of conducting the electric fluid belong.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Baltimore, Oct. 29.

LIGHTNING.

A house, occupied as a gig-maker's shop, was struck with lightning; it was built of wood and covered with pine slabs, and the rafters composed of oak and cedar. A cedar and oaken rafter were joined at the top, a cedar piece & oaken piece making one rafter; and in putting them up, the cedar and oaken parts of the rafters were placed alternately on each side of the framing. When the lightning struck, it commenced at the southern extremity of the building, and in every instance shivered the oaken parts of the rafters, and did not so much as leave a sign of its touch upon the cedar. The electric fluid actually skipped over every rafter of cedar, and rent in splinters, every one that was of oak; and although the cedar and oaken rafters were nailed together at the top, yet, wonderful to tell, even the iron appeared to lose its attractive quality, and the cedar was left untouched, the fluid seeming to evade the cedar, and spend the whole of its violence upon the oaken rafters, splintering them upon one side and the other, throughout the length of the building.

It is stated in the same journal, that there never has been known an instance of a cedar tree having been struck by lightning. If this be true, it is an invaluable discovery to ladies and gentlemen who are nervous in a thunder storm.

The laurel, also, was thought by the ancients to be a tree invulnerable to, or rather sacred from the thunder stroke. Hence a wreath of it was a proper reward for heroes. We do not know whether modern science has found any reason in this ancient superstition.

RELIGION in a female secures all her interest.—It graces her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures esteem, and adds a dignity and worth indescribable to all her deeds. How sweet, when the mistress of a family is the handmaid of the Lord—when the mother of children is an example of piety—when the wife of the bosom is espoused to the Redeemer: how desirable that the daughter be a chaste virgin of Christ! that the sister lean on his arm who sticketh closer than a brother! that the songsters of the temple belong to the heavenly choir! How pleasant, when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place; that they guard the interest and health of his heaven-born companion, and children of the covenant! When about to leave her a widow, and commit to her exclusive care her helpless offspring, how consoling, if her character is such, that she can lean on the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of Him, who is the father of the father-

less! Then he quits the world calm and happy, supported by the hope that he shall meet them all in heaven. Religion has a peculiar sweetness, when it mingles with the modest softness of the female character. So the dewdrop borrows odour and colour from the rose.

Females need the comforts, the hopes, and the prospects of religion, more if possible than the other sex. Subjected to the trials of disobedience, and the weakness of a feeble constitution, their state, when raised by improvement and propped with Christian consolations, is still a state of subjection and pain. Suppose one of your number yoked to a husband of acid temper, and the prey of disappointment and dis- ease, where, but from heaven, does there dawn upon her one beam of light? But if she can look upward and descry a place of rest when the toils of life are finished—a home where she may be happy, a friend who will ever be kind, and a nature raised above fatigue and pain, and death—then, while the pains of living are softened by the hope of dying, and earth blotted out by the glories of heaven, she can exercise patience and submission, till the time appointed for her release. Thus religion fills the cup with pleasure, that was full of gall, converts the veriest hovel into a palace, and adapting the spirit to its lodgement, makes it happy. Thus the hope of heaven, if that hope was a dream, smooths her passage to the tomb, and renders religion essential to her happiness.

The Devil outwitted.—A person, we are told, lately went to a dealer in wool to purchase about twenty pounds of that article, carrying, as is usual, a sack to put it in. When the sack was filled, the steel-yards were not at hand to weigh it. The dealer immediately went in pursuit of them. While he was gone, his customer looked with an evil eye upon a lot of fine cheese in the same room with the wool, and hastily put one of the finest, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in his sack, mixing it up with the wool, as the expression was, supposing that he had obtained a valuable prize. On his return, the dealer quickly perceived by the weight of the sack, that his honest friend had put a cheese there. He said nothing, but quietly weighed it. His customer said nothing, and as quietly paid him fifty cents a pound for his cheese under the denomination of wool.

Providence Journ.

Ridicule.—The fear of ridicule paralyzes more of talent and virtue than it corrects of extravagance and vice.

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits

and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder hereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorized by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 3d days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL STURGEON,

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Nov. 25. 1828.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 15th of December next,

A PLANTATION

or Tract of Land, late the property of ROBERT WILSON, deceased, containing 230 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Abdiel M. Allister, and others: about 150 acres are cleared, of which 20 acres are good meadow, and upwards of 40 acres in clover; the rest well timbered. The improvements are a good

Log House and double Log Barn, with Sheds, waggon shed and corn-crib; a good well of water at the door; a spring and spring house convenient; an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, runs through said farm. The fences in good repair.

A sufficient title will be given. Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it, by the subscriber, living thereon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN WILSON, Esq.

Nov. 25. If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year, from the 1st of April next.

RETAILERS Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the fifth section of a supplement to an Act entitled an Act laying a duty on Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those that have, and those that have not, taken out Licenses within their respective Cities and Counties.—The following is published in pursuance of said section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, who have taken out Licenses:

J. & M. CARL,
H. B. DENWIDDIE,
D. & H. SHRIVER,
JACOB SPANGLER,
CHRISTIAN BISHOP,
WM. ALBRIGHT,
JOHN MCKNIGHT,
PHILIP LONG,
GEORGE WILSON,
JOHN MILLER,
SIMON BECKER,
JACOB HAFLEIGH,
JOSEPH O. THOMPSON,
JOHN BARNITZ,
JESSE HOUCK,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
ABRAHAM KING,
HENRY SANDERS,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
FOX & HENRY,
GEORGE MYERS,
JOHN GORLEY,
DAVID MIDDLECOFF,
JESSE CORNELL,
PETER BEISEL,
THOMAS MCKNIGHT,
CHRISTIAN HEMLER,
W. & F. HAPKE,
GEORGE BANGE,
ENOCH SIMPSON,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
PHILIP MILLER,
T. J. COOPER,
WM. E. CAMP,
C. J. SHOWER,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GEORGE SWOPE,
WM. GILLESPIE,
ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
JOHN MILLHERRY,
FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER,
DAVID WHITE.

Persons returned as Retailers in said County, who have not taken out Licenses:

THOMAS WILSON,
BLYTHE & JOHNSTON,
H. & C. BARNITZ,
JOHN ARNOLD,
HIRAM BOYD,
L. DILL & SON,
JOHN BROUGH,
CATHERINE DURBORROW.

Retailers that have not taken their Licenses, are requested to lift them within the present month.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,

County Treasurer.

Gettysburg, Nov. 25.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, to wit:

The account of Col. Wm. Knox, administrator, with the will annexed, of Magdalena Adams, deceased.

The farther account of John Faller and Peter Brickner, Executors of Jacob Kuhn, deceased.

The further account of John Aulbaugh and John Hostetter, Executors of David Mullinger, deceased.

The account of William McCurdy, Administrator of Barnabas M. Sherry, Jr. deceased, who was acting Executor of Barnabas M. Sherry, deceased.

The account of Harman Wierman, Administrator of Sarah Wierman, deceased.

The account of Hannah Blakely, Executor of William Brannan, deceased.

The account of Stephen Wible, Administrator of Mary Wible, deceased.

The account of Christian Picking, Administrator of John Nitchman, Sr. deceased.

The account of William F. Bonner, Administrator of Thompson T. Bonner, deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 22, 1828.

STRAY COW.

CALL to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, on the 15th inst. a Red and White COW, with a short tail, and a bell on—no other marks. The owner is desirous to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAN'L LINEHARD.
Nov. 25.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-House and Smith-Shop:

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to John Keffer's Public House, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber. ANDREW MILLER,
at the Two Taverns.

Nov. 25.

FOR RENT, A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to T. STEVENS, Esq. Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP.

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of GOODS, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for Cash or Country Produce, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14.

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William McClellan, David Byers and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches of PATENTED LAND, on which are a

Dwelling-House, new Stone Bank Barn, a

good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing

191 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, Sen. Gettysburg.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 28.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

TAKE NOTICE, that an ELECTION for one Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, for said Company, will be held at the house of Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown, on Saturday the 6th of December next, between the hours of 10. A. M. and 6. P. M.

JACOB SANDERS, B. I.

Nov. 18.

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CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAV-ERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HENRY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, or an Act to incorporate the Mount Pleasant and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER,

President.

Oct. 7.

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ville, is represented as finished, as are also, the aqueduct over the Allegheny, at the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, and the outlet lock at Allegheny town.—III. The Susquehanna division, from the mouth of the Juniata to Northumberland, is 40 miles. The dam across the Susquehanna at Shamokin is finished, and the other work in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be navigable in the latter end of the next summer, or early in the fall. IV. The Juniata division extends 45 miles from the mouth of the Juniata, to Lewistown: this extent will be completed about the same time as the Susquehanna division. A new section, extending from Lewistown to Huntingdon, 45 miles, has been recently constructed for, and will probably be completed in two years. V. The Conemaugh division of 28 miles, from Blairsville to the portage over the Allegheny mountain, will be completed about the period the Huntingdon line will be finished. VI. The French creek feeder, from Bemis' mill to Conneaut outlet, nine miles, is on the eve of completion: from Conneaut outlet to Conneaut summit, will require another year. VII. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, a distance of about 60 miles, is not expected to be navigable the whole route before the fall of 1830. VIII. The North Branch division of 45 miles, between Northumberland and Nanticoke falls, is progressing rapidly, and is calculated to be finished early in 1830. IX. The West Branch division extends 23 miles, from Northumberland to Muncy ripples, is advancing rapidly, and is expected to be finished in all the next year. The general result appears to be, that the state has now under contract 409 miles of canal: of which 113 miles may be considered as finished—103 miles are more than two thirds finished, and the remaining 193 miles are under contract and little more than begun.

The act passed April 1, 1826, entitled, an act authorising a loan by the Commonwealth, for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, empowers the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the approbation of the Governor, to reimburse the principal at such time or times, as they shall deem expedient. Fifty thousand dollars borrowed from the Harrisburg bank, and twenty-five thousand borrowed from the Easton bank, might with safety have been paid, and leave a balance of \$114,815 46½ in the state treasury on the 1st of Dec., 1828. As, however, there are no commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Governor did not consider himself authorised to repay the \$75,000 without an act of the legislature. If the General Assembly shall think proper to authorize a loan for the year 1829, equal in amount to the sum borrowed last year, there would, probably, be a balance in the state treasury on the 1st of Dec. 1829, of \$145,600, after having discharged all the expenses of the civil government, of the militia, of pensions, gratuities, interests on loans, and other engagements. The loan of \$2,000,000, authorised by the act of March 24th, 1828, was taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, but not on terms so favorable to the government as the loan of 1827. The particulars shall be laid before the legislature. The loan of 1828, will be exhausted in the month of December, when funds will be required to meet the obligations entered into, and contracts made under existing acts of the legislature. The rapidity with which the great public works progress, requires large sums of money, and call upon the General Assembly to make prompt provision for the public wants. This state of things will necessarily suggest, whether prudence does not require that the works already determined upon and contracted for, should be finished before any others shall be commenced.—Pursuing this course, the commonwealth might expect to receive such sums of tolls, &c. as would relieve her from the burden of interest, and enable her to complete any further improvements she might think necessary, without in any manner compromising the credit or retarding the prosperity of the state.

The mighty works and consequent great expenditures undertaken by the state, cannot induce me to forbear again calling attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund, and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education, should be conferred on every family within our borders, would be every way worthy the legislature of Pennsylvania; an attention to this subject, at this time, would be peculiarly demanded by the increased number of children and young persons who are employed in manufactories. It would be desirable for the employers and parents as well as children, that this matter should early engage the attention, and be early acted upon by the legislature, inasmuch as it will be easier in the infancy of manufactories, to adopt and enforce a liberal system, than it would be to establish such a system when thousands more children shall be employed

than there are at this time. The establishment of such principles, would not only have the happiest effects in cultivating the minds, but invigorating the physical constitutions of the young. What nobler incentive can present itself to the mind of a republican legislator, than a hope that his labor shall be rewarded by ensuring to his country, a race of human beings, healthy, and of vigorous constitutions, and of minds more generally improved, than fall to the lot of any considerable portion of the human family.

When the very important report made by the Commissioners appointed on the Penal Code was laid on the table at the last session, it was not found possible to bestow upon it that deliberate consideration to which its great importance entitled it. The number of copies of the report which were printed and distributed, and the deep and general interest excited, has secured to it that consideration which it is hoped has prepared you to enter upon its examination with all that diligence and anxiety which properly belong to an inquiry which includes not only the Penal Code, but the mode of treating a class of men, who are, unfortunately, too numerous for the peace and security of society.

It has not been usual, in this commonwealth, to hold extra sessions of the general assembly, nor should they be held but on extraordinary and urgent occasions. When, however, the great mass of current business which, of necessity, is annually brought before, and acted upon by the legislature of this great state, and the time thus consumed, it may merit the attention of this general assembly, to consider how far duty would require that a special session should be held for the sole and express purpose of legislating upon the voluminous and important report which now lies on your desks unacted upon. Under circumstances not very dissimilar, the legislature of New York have held two extra sessions, in the last two years, and I doubt not, with much benefit to their constituents. Of such a measure you, gentlemen, are the best, as you are the constitutional judges. I have, however, thought that on a subject of such magnitude, and bearing so heavily and so extensively, on the happiness and safety of all, and of the treatment, and, if possible, the reformation of those who may subject themselves to the pains and penalties of the laws, that it would be strictly within my constitutional limit to make the suggestion I have made, and leave it to be acted upon, or otherwise disposed of, as your judgment shall determine.

I have deemed it proper to inform the Legislature that suits have been instituted in the District Court of the United States, by the heirs of the late John Nicholson, to recover some of the lands which were sold by the Commonwealth as the property of said Nicholson, to satisfy the debts due by him to this State, which had become alien on all his lands within this commonwealth. The legislature will judge how far the State is interested, in resisting those claims, made by the heirs, and what steps are necessary to be taken to defend the rights and interests of the Commonwealth.

In the organization of our Government of the Union and of the States, the simple and efficient principle which secures our welfare and repose, is that the will of the majority shall rule, and whenever that will is constitutionally expressed, whether it be by election or by legislation, it is the plain duty, as it must be a pleasure to every public functionary, cheerfully to concur. To him the laws are the laws of the people; and to him the magistrate is the magistrate of the people, by them rightfully invested with authority for their benefit, and entrusted with so much power as the constitution confers upon the office. At seasons of elections, especially for the higher stations, there will often be great excitement: proportioned to the interest produced by the occasion, and indicative of the solicitude naturally felt in the delegation of important public trusts. It is the right of the citizen freely and actively to take his post, according to the dictates of his judgment. The election over and its result known, he who has the majority is entitled to be honored and respected as the people's choice, and to be supported in his efforts faithfully to fulfill and discharge his duties.

Such a season has just passed, and furnished a new evidence of the stability and excellence of our form of government. If, in its progress, there has been more than usual warmth, it is now at an end. The question which caused it, is decided. Every good citizen will acquiesce in the decision, and every public functionary, governed by the same motive which influenced him to abstain from embarking his official character in the contest, while it is going on, will find himself placed in no new position, but maintaining the relation to the high officer elected, which the constitution creates, and ready, within his allotted sphere, cordially to co-operate with him for the common good.

To the eminent citizen who has been placed by the voice of his fellow-citizens in the highest post, it would be our pleasure, if permitted, to express our acknowledgments for the many and great services he has rendered to our country, and our fullest confidence in his exalted patriotism. Of the President whom they have elected, we can truly say, that we hope and trust that his administration will redound to the public honor and welfare, and will be glad to be able to contribute to such a result.

It will give me pleasure, at all times to co-operate with you in doing what may contribute to sustain the rights, and promote the happiness of our fellow-citizens, and advance the honor and prosperity of our common country.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.
Harrisburg, Dec. 4, 1828.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, DEC. 10.

The Message of the President of the United States, which occupies so large a portion of our paper this week, is a most able and powerful document.—Its masterly expose of our affairs must call forth the admiration of every reader. We hope none will be deterred, by its length, from a perusal.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania will be read, of course—proceeding from our immediate Chief Executive Officer. It is a very feeble production; indeed—and its weakness is rendered more perceptible, by a contrast with the able one which precedes it, from the pen of the President.

CONGRESS.—A quorum of both Houses was present on the first day of the session. Gen. SMITH, of Md. took the Chair of the Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President.

On Tuesday, the Message of the President was received; and 3000 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate—and 6000 for the House of Representatives.

On Wednesday, in Senate, notice was given by Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky. that he would, at an early day, move for leave to introduce a bill "for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road"; and Mr. NOBLE gave notice, that he would, on the following day, ask leave to introduce a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

"In the House of Representatives," says the National Intelligencer, "the Message of the President has been already distributed amongst standing and select committees. The composition of the committees will not vary materially, it is supposed, from that of the last session.

The demeanor of the Members of Congress, who have been opposed to each other in the late contest, is remarked, we are very happy to find, to be destitute of that rancor and bitterness, which such opposition has a tendency to engender. The National Intelligencer remarks on this subject as follows:

"The violence of the recent contest for the choice of Electors, has not been exceeded by any that has preceded it. The Members of Congress have necessarily mingled in it, most of them warmly, and some of them conspicuously.—But, in their salutations, and in the visible intercourse between them, nothing is observable but that respect which they owe, reciprocally, to their official station, and the amenity and propriety which dignify even that station."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met yesterday week. A quorum of both Houses was present. DANIEL STURGEON was re-elected Speaker of the Senate; and NER MIDDLESWARTH, of the House.

A resolution was passed in both houses, that the Postage of the Members should be paid out of the contingent fund.

On Wednesday, a resolution was offered by Gen. DUNCAN, to invite Gen. JACKSON to the Capitol of Pennsylvania, and for the appointment of a committee to wait on him at Pittsburgh, and escort him from there to Harrisburg.

A proposition to repeal the act concerning Small Notes, was brought forward by Mr. MOORE, on Wednesday.

The following are the Officers of the House of Representatives:
Clerk—Francis R. Shunk. Assistant, Thomas J. Gross.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Smith.
Door-keeper—Thomas Wallace.

The Electors of President and Vice-President, chosen in this State, met on

Wednesday last, in Harrisburg.—Wm. FINDLAY, late Governor, was appointed President of the Electoral College, and JOHN DE PUT, Clerk of the Senate, Secretary. Gen. JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN received the unanimous vote.

A Supper was given to the Honorable GEORGE KREMER, at Carlisle, on Thursday night week, at which EDWARD J. SMILES, Esq. presided. Times are indeed changed! Mr. Kremer "made a speech" too—in which he took a great deal of credit to himself, in the "bargain and sale" transaction. Some of the toasts drank upon this memorable occasion, bear very hard against Governor SHULZE. By-the-way, Mr. Kremer has been announced as a candidate for the next Governorship!

From the following proceedings it appears that the Democratic party in this State are determined to return to their old form of party discipline—and let the Federal Jackson-men shift for themselves—who, it appears from this, are not allowed to share in any of the honors and profits which may be the fruits of the late triumph.

Democratic Convention.
At a meeting of the Democratic Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, held at the Capitol on Wednesday last, it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic citizens of the several counties and districts of this Commonwealth, to appoint as many Delegates, as they are entitled to members of the State Legislature, to meet in Convention, in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, then and there to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor, agreeably to the usage of the Democratic Party.

The last Harrisburg "Reporter" says "No man will be placed in nomination by the Convention on the 4th of March next, who was not the decided and active supporter of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency." This seems very much like throwing Gov. SHULZE overboard.

The New-York Statesman says that "Gen. Jackson, to avoid the fatigues and inconveniences of a journey to the City of Washington in mid-winter, has made arrangements for taking up his residence at Philadelphia till the 4th of March, and that he is shortly expected in that City."

A letter from Pittsburg, states that Gen. JACKSON is expected to visit that City soon, and a meeting of the citizens had been called to prepare for his brilliant reception.

Late Foreign News. [By the ship Nile, arrived at New-York.] RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 18th October contains bulletins from the Russian armies before Choumla, Varna, and Silistria, the former from the 18th to the 21st ult., from Varna to the 23d ult. According to these accounts the disasters of the Russians, received from Bucharest and other quarters, are either wholly unfounded or grossly exaggerated. If these are to be credited, the siege of Choumla, said to have been abandoned, and to have been followed by a disastrous retreat of the Russians on the 14th or 15th ult. was not raised on the 21st ult. and the Russians were successfully pressing the siege of Varna on the 23d ult.

Letters from Constantinople of the 26th Sept., and from Smyrna, confirm the departure of the Sultan from Constantinople on the 15th, preceded by the Standard of Mahomet. The Porte had sent a formal invitation to the English and French Ambassadors to proceed to Constantinople.

In spite of the pains the Russians take to conceal their operations, that they may not be taken cognizance of by our army of diplomatists, it appears certain that they intend commencing a very active campaign as soon as the Danube shall be frozen.—Already they have begun to put the formidable Ibrahim in a state of defence, and as Varna cannot much longer hold out, if she has not already fallen, they will establish themselves in Tartary Dobroudja so as to commence suddenly offensive operations, the effects of which are incalculable. We may use this expression, for the Emperor Nicholas, deceived in his first hope, will never return the sword to the scabbard till he has dictated such a peace to the Grand Seigneur as will secure him every thing.

The Prussian Gazette states that the earthquake at Old Schemacha, in Schinwan, destroyed, on the 21st July, and 7th of August, 247 houses and 30 shops, and damaged 179 houses and 20 shops. In divers settlements in the province, there were 203 houses thrown down. One half of the village of Rehagan sunk into the earth.

DIED.
On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. John Richards, (silver-plater) of this borough.

VENUE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Friday the 26th inst. at the late dwelling-house of ISAAC PEARSON, deceased, in Huntington township, near the York Springs, the following Property, viz.:

Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, one new Road Wagon, Plough, Harrow, and Farming Utensils, a yoke of Oxen and Cart, Patent Windmills, Carpenter's Tools, a Surveyor's Compass & Chain, and Mathematical Instruments, one Dearborne, Rye, Oats and Corn by the bushel, Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

JOHN WIEMAN, } Admr's
WM. C. WIEMAN, }
Dec. 9. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of December instant, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

One Half of Lot No. 13, in said Borough, situate on the West side of Baltimore-street, adjoining lots of Dr. John Parshall and George Shryock, with a two-story

BRICK HOUSE, two-story Brick Building, Smoke house, Stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO,
Two-thirds of Lot No. 165, fronting on Middle-street, and adjoining the above. Both late the property of JAMES AGNEW, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when the terms will be made known by

ALEX'R CALDWELL, Ex'r.
Dec. 9. ts

Will also be sold at the same time & place,
12 Shares of Bank Stock, &
2 Shares of Turnpike do.
A. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th of December instant, on the premises,

THAT VALUABLE

PLANTATION,

the late residence of SAMUEL SMYTH, Esq. in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing

106 ACRES.

The improvements are a two-story Stone House, Stone Barn, Stone Spring-house, and a good ORCHARD; there is a sufficiency of good Meadow.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

A. CALDWELL, Ex'r.
Dec. 9. ts

Notice is hereby Given,
To all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

SAM'L EICHELBERGER,

LATE of York county, deceased, viz. a widow, Catharine; children, Polly, Samuel, Susanna, intermarried with Henry Rudisill, Elizabeth, Jacob, Ann Catharine, and Lydia Eichelberger; and grand-children, the children of Adam Eichelberger, deceased, (the eldest son) Catharine and Elizabeth Eichelberger, or the Guardians of such as are minors, that an

INQUEST

will be held on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining the heirs of John Martin, Thomas White, Abraham Eicker and others, containing 226 Acres, more or less, on Friday the 2d day of January next: and on a Plantation and Tract of Land, of said deceased, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Heagy, Himes & Stevens, and others, containing 230 Acres, more or less, on Saturday the 3d day of January next: to make partition of said lands to and among the several heirs of said deceased, provided the same can be thus divided, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same cannot be divided to and among all the said heirs, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

P. HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 9. 4t

A supplement, containing Advertisements, accompanies this Number.

cles. But, by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others; the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet, no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union; not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the oppression of another.

The U. States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them sovereign powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them, presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The people of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation, sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the present year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major-General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War, which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the U. States, the principle was adopted, of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to influence in converting to Christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization. As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell.

race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be disposed of as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation.

The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea-coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labors for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbors, first commenced by Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction; and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost. In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of \$1,000,000. For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about \$1,000,000 more have been drawn from the Treasury. To these \$2,000,000 are to be added the appropriation of \$250,000 to commence the erection of a Break-water near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast, and a full view will be to the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among

the most important in itself, and the most comprehensive in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature, to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

With the usual annual reports from the Secretary of the Navy, and the Board of Commissioners, will be exhibited to the view of Congress the execution of the laws relating to that Department of the public service. The repression of piracy in the West Indian, and in the Grecian Seas, has been effectually maintained, with scarcely any exception. During the war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and of Brazil, frequent collisions between belligerent acts of power and the rights of neutral commerce occurred. Licentious blockades, irregularly enlisted or impressed seamen, and the property of honest commerce seized with violence, and ever plundered under legal pretences, are disorders never separable from the conflict of wars upon the ocean. With a portion of them, the correspondence of our commanders on the Eastern aspect of the South American Coast, and among the Islands of Greece, discover how far we have been involved. In these, the honor of our country and the rights of our citizens have been asserted and vindicated. The appearance of new squadrons in the Mediterranean, and the blockade of the Dardanelles, indicate the danger of other obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and the necessity of keeping our Naval force in those Seas. To the suggestions repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and tending to the permanent improvement of this Institution, I invite the favorable consideration of Congress.

A resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting that one of our small public vessels should be sent to the Pacific Ocean and South Sea, to examine the coasts, islands, harbors, shoals, and reefs, in those seas, and to ascertain their true situation and description, has been put in a train of execution. The vessel is nearly ready to depart; the successful accomplishment of the expedition may be greatly facilitated by suitable Legislative provisions; and particularly by an appropriation to defray its necessary expense. The addition of a second, and perhaps, a third vessel, with a slight aggravation of the cost, would contribute much to the safety of the citizens embarked on this undertaking; the results of which may be of the deepest interest to our country.

With the report of the Secretary of the Navy, will be submitted, in conformity to the act of Congress of 3d March, 1827, for the gradual improvement of the U. States, statements of the expenditures under that act, and of the measures taken for carrying the same into effect. Every section of that statute contains a distinct provision looking to the great object of the whole, the gradual improvement of the Navy. Under its salutary sanction, stores of ship-timber have been procured, and are in process of seasoning and preservation for the future uses of the Navy. Arrangements have been made for the preservation of the live-oak timber growing on the lands of the U. States, and for its re-production, to supply, at future and distant days, the waste of that most valuable material for ship-building, by the great consumption of it yearly for the commercial, as well as for the military marine of our country. The construction of the two dry docks at Charleston and at Norfolk, is making satisfactory progress towards a durable establishment. The examinations and inquiries to ascertain the practicability and expediency of a Marine Railway at Pensacola, though not yet accomplished, have been postponed to the next Session of Congress. The Navy Yards of the U. States have been examined and plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property there, at Portsmouth, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport, and to which two compared, and received my sanction; and no other portion of my public duties has been performed with a more intimate conviction of its importance to

the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from 1796 to 1826, since 1792, till this time, in the number of Post Offices, which has grown from less than 900 to nearly 8,000; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from \$67,000, has swollen to upwards of \$1,500,000; and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which, from 5,642, have multiplied to 114,536. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union is about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly 40, and of the revenue, and of travelled miles, from 20 to 25 for 1. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department during the year which ended on the 1st of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about \$25,000. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of nearly 800,000 miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters, of the arrearages of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

A report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in this City, exhibits the expenditures upon them in the course of the current year. It will be seen that the humane and benevolent intentions of Congress in providing, by the Act of 20th May, 1826, for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District, have been accomplished. The authority of further legislation is now required for the removal, to this tenement, of the offenders against the laws, sentenced to atone by personal confinement for their crimes, and to provide a code for their employment and government while thus confined.

The Commissioners appointed conformably to the act of 2d March, 1827, to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum paid by the Government of Great Britain under the Convention of 13th Nov. 1826, closed their labors on the 30th Aug. last, by awarding the claimants the sum of \$1,197,422 18; leaving a balance of \$7,537 82, which was distributed ratably amongst all the claimants to whom awards had been made, according to the directions of the act.

The exhibits appended to the report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office present the actual condition of that common property of the Union. The amount paid into the treasury from the proceeds of lands, during the year 1827, and the first half of 1828, falls little short of \$2,000,000. The propriety of further extending the time for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. States by the purchasers of the public lands, limited by the act of 21st March last, to the 4th of July next, will claim the consideration of Congress, to whose vigilance and careful attention, the regulation, disposal, and preservation, of this great national inheritance, has by the People of the U. States been entrusted.

Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States. The Constitution of the U. States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of a preceding enumeration, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under the supervision of the Marshals of the States.

The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law, and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months was also found even then too short, and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented on the returns. As

they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the Spring. On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contain much valuable information, and may, by some supplementary provisions of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of ten years to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals, and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 2, 1828.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1828.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to the General Assembly, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following MESSAGE:—

Fellow-Citizens:—

Again I have the gratification to address the assembled Representatives of the people, and to congratulate them and our common constituents, on the general prosperity, peace and happiness, which overspread our country. The general condition of our own state, that which more immediately engages our attention, is considerably improved. The demand for the produce of our farms, and the consequent rise in the price, is sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the commonwealth. The unsettled state of the government of Mexico, and of the more southern republics, and the probable spread of the war in Europe, hold out a prospect that our agricultural productions will continue to command a high price, and our shipwrights will be actively engaged in constructing vessels, not only to carry our own commodities to market, but to do some of the carrying trade for the belligerents. To this prosperous and promising state of things, we have the gratification to add, that our manufacturing establishments greatly increased, and are in successful operation. Another, and an inexhaustible source of wealth to Pennsylvania, is steadily displaying itself in the immense beds of superior coal which are furnishing our own citizens and those of other states, with a most excellent and economical fuel. We cannot survey this increase of business, without congratulating ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who have improved our highways, and made large appropriations of the public money to ensure to Pennsylvania, by canals, the cheapest and most rapid mode of transporting our produce, our manufactures and minerals, to wherever they shall be most in demand. Aware of the anxious interest which is felt to know the state of those public works, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction, in some particulars, briefly to touch upon their present condition, so far as I have, on inquiry, been able to ascertain it. It will, in detail, be submitted in the report of the canal commissioners.

The Pennsylvania line of canals, embrace nine divisions; all of which have been extensively worked upon. The western division, extending from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 30 miles, and from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 50 miles, to Blairs-

cles. But, by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet, no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countrymen, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union; not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws; but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revision of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another.

The U. States of America, and the people of every State of which they are composed, are each of them sovereign powers. The legislative authority of the whole is exercised by Congress under authority granted them in the common Constitution. The legislative power of each State is exercised by assemblies deriving their authority from the Constitution of the State. Each is sovereign within its own province. The distribution of power between them, presupposes that these authorities will move in harmony with each other. The members of the State and General Governments are all under oath to support both, and allegiance is due to the one and to the other. The case of a conflict between these two powers has not been supposed; nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions; as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide.

More than once, however, in the progress of our history, have the People and the Legislatures of one or more States, in moments of excitement, been instigated to this conflict; and the means of effecting this impulse have been allegations that the acts of Congress to be resisted were unconstitutional. The people of no one State have ever delegated to their Legislature the power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional; but they have delegated to them powers, by the exercise of which the execution of the laws of Congress within the State may be resisted. If we suppose the case of such conflicting legislation; sustained by the corresponding Executive and Judicial authorities, Patriotism and Philanthropy turn their eyes from the condition in which the parties would be placed, and from that of the people of both, which must be its victims.

The Reports from the Secretary of War, and from the various subordinate offices of the resort of that Department, present an exposition of the public administration of affairs connected with them, through the course of the present year. The present state of the army, and the distribution of the force of which it is composed, will be seen from the Report of the Major-General. Several alterations in the disposal of the troops have been found expedient in the course of the year, and the discipline of the army, though not entirely free from exception, has been generally good.

The attention of Congress is particularly invited to that part of the Report of the Secretary of War, which concerns the existing system of our relations with the Indian tribes. At the establishment of the Federal Government, under the present Constitution of the U. States, the principle was adopted, of considering them as foreign and independent powers; and also as proprietors of lands. They were, moreover, considered as savages, whom it was our policy and our duty to use our influence in converting to Christianity, and in bringing within the pale of civilization. As independent Powers, we negotiated with them by treaties; as proprietors, we purchased of them all the lands which we could prevail upon them to sell; as brethren of the human race, rude and ignorant, we endeavored to bring them to the knowledge of religion and of letters. The ultimate design was to incorporate in our institutions that portion of them which could be converted to the state of civilization. In the practice of European States, before our Revolution, they had been considered as children to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified by trifling concessions for removal from the grounds upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their lands, than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring them with the spirit of civilization. But in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of Christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the Report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Report from the Engineer Department presents a comprehensive view of the progress which has been made in the great systems promotive of the public interest, commenced and organized under the authority of Congress, and the effects of which have already contributed to the security, as they will hereafter largely contribute to the honor and dignity of the nation. The first of these great systems is that of fortifications, commenced immediately after the close of our last war, under the salutary experience which the events of that war had impressed upon our countrymen of its necessity. Introduced under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, it has been continued with the persevering and liberal encouragement of the Legislature; and combined with corresponding exertions for the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, prepares for our extensive country a condition of defence adapted to any critical emergency which the varying course of events may bring forth. Our advances in these concerted systems have for the last ten years been steady and progressive; and in a few years more will be so completed as to leave no cause for apprehension that our sea-coast will ever again offer a theatre of hostile invasion.

The next of these cardinal measures of policy, is the preliminary to great and lasting works of public improvement, in the surveys of roads, examination for the course of canals, and labors for the removal of the obstructions of rivers and harbors, first commenced by Act of Congress of 30th April, 1824.

The report exhibits in one table the funds appropriated at the last and preceding Sessions of Congress, for all these fortifications, surveys, and works of public improvement; the manner in which these funds have been applied, the amount expended upon the several works under construction, and the further sums which may be necessary to complete them. In a second, the works projected by the Board of Engineers, which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost. In a third, the report of the annual Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. For thirteen fortifications erecting on various points of our Atlantic coast from Rhode Island to Louisiana, the aggregate expenditure of the year has fallen a little short of \$1,000,000. For the preparation of five additional reports of reconnoissances and surveys since the last Session of Congress, for the civil constructions upon thirty-seven different public works commenced, eight others for which specific appropriations have been made by Acts of Congress, and twenty other incipient surveys under the authority given by the Act of 30th April, 1824, about \$1,000,000 more have been drawn from the Treasury. To these \$2,000,000 are to be added the appropriation of \$250,000 to commence the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of the Delaware River; the subscriptions to the Delaware and Chesapeake—the Louisville and Portland, the Dismal Swamp, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canals; the large donations of lands to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Alabama, for objects of improvements within those States, and the sums appropriated for Light Houses, Buoys and Piers on the coast, and a full view will be taken of the munificence of the Nation in the application of its resources to the improvement of its own condition.

Of these great national undertakings, the Academy at West Point is among the most comprehensive in itself, and the most important in its consequences. In that institution, a part of the Revenue of the Nation is applied to defray the expense of educating a competent portion of her youth, chiefly to the knowledge and duties of military life. It is the living armory of the Nation. While the other works of improvement enumerated in the reports now presented to the attention of Congress are destined to ameliorate the face of nature, to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the Union; to assist the labors, increase the comforts, and enhance the enjoyments of individuals—the instruction acquired at West Point enlarges the dominion and expands the capacities of the mind. Its beneficial results are already experienced in the composition of the army, and their influence is felt in the intellectual progress of society. The institution is susceptible still of great improvement from benefactions proposed by several successive Boards of Visitors, to whose earnest and repeated recommendations I cheerfully add my own.

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the future welfare and security of the Union.

With the report from the Postmaster General, is exhibited a comparative view of the gradual increase of that establishment, from 5 to 5 years, since 1792, till this time, in the number of Post-Offices, which has grown from less than 200 to nearly 8,000; in the revenue yielded by them, which, from \$67,000, has swollen to upwards of \$1,500,000; and in the number of miles of Post Roads, which, from 5,642, have multiplied to 114,535. While, in the same period of time, the population of the Union is about thrice doubled, the rate of increase of these offices is nearly 40, and of the revenue, and of travelled miles, from 20 to 25 for 1. The increase of revenue, within the last five years, has been nearly equal to the whole revenue of the Department in 1812.

The expenditures of the Department during the year which ended on the 1st of July last, have exceeded the receipts by a sum of about \$25,000. The excess has been occasioned by the increase of mail conveyances and facilities, to the extent of nearly 800,000 miles. It has been supplied by collections from the Postmasters, of the arrearages of preceding years. While the correct principle seems to be, that the income levied by the Department should defray all its expenses, it has never been the policy of this Government to raise from this establishment any revenue to be applied to any other purposes. The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that the insurance of the safe transmission of moneys by the mail might be assumed by the Department, for a moderate and competent remuneration, will deserve the consideration of Congress.

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Among the important subjects to which the attention of the present Congress has already been invited, and which may occupy their further and deliberate discussion, will be the provision to be made for taking the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States. The Constitution of the U. States requires that this enumeration should be made within every term of ten years, and the date from which the last enumeration commenced was the first Monday of August of the year 1820. The laws under which the former enumerations were taken, were enacted at the session of Congress immediately preceding the operation. But considerable inconveniences were experienced from the delay of legislation to so late a period. That law, like those of a preceding enumeration, directed that the census should be taken by the Marshals of the several districts and Territories, under instructions from the Secretary of State.

The preparation and transmission to the Marshals of those instructions, required more time than was then allowed between the passage of the law, and the day when the enumeration was to commence. The term of six months limited for the returns of the Marshals was also found even then too short, and must be more so now, when an additional population of at least three millions must be presented on the returns. As

they are to be made at the short session of Congress, it would, as well as from other considerations, be more convenient to commence the enumeration from an earlier period of the year than the first of August. The most favorable season would be the Spring. On a review of the former enumerations, it will be found that the plan for taking every census has contained improvements upon that of its predecessor. The last is still susceptible of much improvement. The third census was the first at which any account was taken of the manufactures of the country. It was repeated at the last enumeration, but the returns in both cases were necessarily very imperfect. They must always be so, resting of course only on the communications voluntarily made by individuals interested in some of the manufacturing establishments. Yet they contain much valuable information, and may, by some supplementary provisions of the law, be rendered more effective. The columns of age, commencing from infancy have hitherto been confined to a few periods, all under the number of 45 years. Important knowledge would be obtained by extending those columns, in intervals of ten years to the utmost boundaries of human life. The labor of taking them would be a trifling addition to that already prescribed, and the result would exhibit comparative tables of longevity highly interesting to the country. I deem it my duty further to observe, that much of the imperfections in the returns of the last and perhaps of preceding enumerations proceeded from the inadequateness of the compensations allowed to the Marshals, and their assistants in taking them.

In closing this communication, it only remains for me to assure the Legislature of my continued earnest wish for the adoption of measures recommended by me heretofore, and yet to be acted on by them; and of the cordial concurrence on my part in every constitutional provision which may receive their sanction during the Session tending to the general welfare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 2, 1828.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1828.
This day, at 12 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to the General Assembly, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following MESSAGE:—

Fellow-Citizens:

Again I have the gratification to address the assembled representatives of the people, and to congratulate them and our common constituents, on the general prosperity, peace and happiness, which overspread our country. The general condition of our own state, that which more immediately engages our attention, is considerably improved. The demand for the produce of our farms, and the consequent rise in the price, is sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the commonwealth. The unsettled state of the government of Mexico, and of the more southern republics, and the probable spread of the war in Europe, hold out a prospect that our agricultural productions will continue to command a high price, and our shipwrights will be actively engaged in constructing vessels, not only to carry our own commodities to market, but to do some of the carrying trade for the belligerents. To this prosperous and promising state of things, we have the gratification to add, that our manufacturing establishments greatly increase, and are in successful operation. Another, and an inexhaustible source of wealth to Pennsylvania, is steadily displaying itself in the immense beds of superior coal which are furnishing our own citizens and those of other states, with a most excellent and economical fuel. We cannot survey this increase of business, without congratulating ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who have improved our highways, and made large appropriations of the public money to ensure to Pennsylvania, by canals, the cheapest and most rapid mode of transporting our produce, our manufactures and minerals, to wherever they shall be most in demand. Aware of the anxious interest which is felt to know the state of those public works, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction, in some particulars, briefly to touch upon their present condition, so far as I have, on inquiry, been able to ascertain it. It will, in detail, be submitted, in the report of the canal commissioners.

The Pennsylvania line of canals, embrace nine divisions; all of which have been extensively worked upon. 1. The eastern division, extending from the mouth of Susquehanna to that of the Juniata, is 24 miles. The whole of this, it is confidently expected, will be navigable next spring. The only part of it, not now completed, is believed to be a mile at the upper end, which has been added to the line as originally located. 2. The western division, extending from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 30 miles, and from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, 50 miles, to Blair's


LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 23d day of December inst.*,

That Valuable FARM, late of DAVID M'CONAUGHY, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing

420 ACRES,

more or less; about 150 of which are cleared, with a due proportion of upland and meadow; and the residue in first-rate Timber-land. The improvements are a

 **Log House, & large double Log Barn.** There is a good site for Water Works on the same—the Conowago creek and another stream running through the land, and can be united. The Timber-land is equal to any in the county of Adams. Any person wishing to purchase, can have the land shewn to them by applying to *Mathias Orndorff*, living on the premises.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

T. STEVENS, Adm'r

Dec. 2. ts

LAND FOR SALE.


IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 20th of December inst.*, on the premises,

A PLANTATION,

situate part in Latimore township, Adams county, and part in York county, one mile from George Deardorff's Mill, adjoining lands of Samuel Burkholder, Adam Hoffman, and others, containing

213 ACRES

and allowance, of Patented Land. The improvements are a good two story

 **LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN,** and an excellent Apple & Peach Orchard; a good Spring near the house, and Springs in every field. The one half of the tract is in excellent Timber. To be sold as the Estate of **CONRAD WEAVER**, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JOHN ALBERT, Adm'r.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 2, 1828. ts

If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the *Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.*

GEORGE WINCHESTER,

President.

Oct. 7. 113

PUBLIC SALE. PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer at Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 24th of December inst.*, on the premises, a very

VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa. The improvements are a well finished two-story



BRICK HOUSE,

40 feet front, with a back Building of brick; a good Stable; and a spring of water on the lot. The Lot contains near two acres of ground, 80 feet in front, and fronting on Turnpike street. The front building includes a Store Room, 17 by 30 feet, with counter and shelving in good order; attached is a convenient ware-house—it has been occupied as a Store for several years, and is situated in the centre and best part of the village for business—it is worth the attention of Mercantile gentlemen, as there is not a village of the same size, in this state, that vends more goods than this; nor no country more healthy, being only one mile from the York Sulphur Springs, a place of considerable resort. Possession of the Store Room and Cellars, may be had immediately, if required, and of the whole on the first day of April next.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, on the *25th December*, for a term of years. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JOEL FUNK.

Petersburg, (York Springs,) Dec. 2.

FOR RENT,

A BREWERY,

IN excellent order for carrying on the Brewing business. For information apply to **T. STEVENS, Esq.** Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP.

HAS just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with, and is now opening, a most splendid assortment of **GOODS**, consisting of almost every article of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware.

His assortment of Fall and Winter Goods is superior in quality & quantity, to any purchase he has ever brought to Gettysburg, and has been judiciously selected and purchased entirely for CASH. Being determined to sell low, either for *Cash or Country Produce*, he invites the public generally, to call and examine his stock.

Gettysburg, Oct. 14. tf

N. B. He returns thanks for past favors, and requests those whose accounts have been standing some time, to call and discharge the same.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 13th of December next,*

A PLANTATION

or Tract of Land, late the property of **ROBERT WILSON**, deceased, containing 230 ACRES, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Thaddeus Stevens, Abdiel M'Allister, and others; about 150 acres are cleared, of which 20 acres are good meadow, and upwards of 40 acres in clover; the rest well timbered. The improvements are a good



Log House and double Log Barn, with

Sheds, waggon shed and corn-crib; a good well of water at the door; a spring and spring house convenient; an apple orchard, and other fruit trees. The Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg to Baltimore, runs through said farm. The fences in good repair.

A sufficient title will be given. Any person wishing to view the property, will be shewn it, by the subscriber, living thereon. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

JOHN WILSON, Ex'r.

Nov. 25. ts

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year, from the 1st of April next.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith and others, containing

191 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a large two-story brick Dwelling-house, with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop & Waggon shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are 50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn newly put in order; and the fences in good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to *John Hersh, Sen.* Gettysburg.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 28. tc

CROSS-KEYS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the **TAVERN STAND** formerly occupied by **P. HEAGY, Esq.** next door to the Banking house, in East York street, Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call.

JOHN ASH.

April 15. tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 23d day of December next*, to wit:

The account of **Col. Wm. Knox**, administrator, with the will annexed, of *Magdalena Adams*, deceased.

The further account of **John Faller** and **Peter Brickner**, Executors of *Jacob Kuhn*, deceased.

The further account of **John Aulbaugh** and **John Hostetter**, Executors of *David Millinger*, deceased.

The account of **William M'Curdy**, Administrator of *Barnabas M'Sherry, Jr.* deceased, who was acting Executor of *Barnabas M'Sherry*, deceased.

The account of **Harman Wierman**, Administrator of *Sarah Wierman*, deceased.

The account of **Hannah Blakely**, Executor of *William Brannan*, deceased.

The account of **Stephen Wible**, Administrator of *Mary Wible*, deceased.

The account of **Christian Picking**, Administrator of *John Nitchman, Sen.* deceased.

The account of **William F. Bonner**, Administrator of *Thompson T. Bonner*, deceased.



GEORGE ZIEGLER, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
Nov. 22, 1828. } 4t

FOR SALE—A FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of **William M'Clellan**, **David Byers** and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

of **PATENTED LAND**, on which are a  **Dwelling-House**, new  **Stone Bank Barn**, a good spring; with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. The contemplated Turnpike from Gettysburg to Hagers-town, will pass through the premises. The Farm will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase, by

DAVID WILSON.

Sept. 23. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county. The improvements are a

 **Log Dwelling-House** and **Smith's Shop**:

all in good order, and in a very good situation for a Blacksmith, and situated convenient to **John Keefer's Public House**, on the Baltimore Turnpike Road. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

ANDREW MILLER.

at the Two Taverns. tf

Nov. 25.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Governor's Election, New York.—The Albany Argus gives the following statement of the votes polled in all the counties of the State, at the late election for Governor:

For Mr. Van Buren,	136,785
Judge Thompson,	106,415
Mr. Southwick,	33,353

On the subject of this election, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, "The votes for Mr. Van Buren, which was the clear Jackson vote of the State, has left him three thousand in the minority; and the Jackson vote for Lieutenant Governor, leaves Mr. Throop above four thousand seven hundred in the minority. Yet, in consequence of the anti-masonic fever, Messrs. Van Buren and Throop have pluralities. Mr. Van Buren will be the first Governor elected by a minority of the People." *Nat. Int.*

Gen. Scott.—The report of the dismissal of Gen. Scott from the service, is neither contradicted nor affirmed. But the morning Courier, says "It is well understood by those conversant with army affairs, that the President has had, for some time past, the conduct of General Scott under consideration, and we are informed, that on Saturday last he made the following remark:—"General Scott has left me no alternative but to dismiss him. I did hope that he would have seen the necessity of yielding obedience to orders issued through the General-in-Chief, but he still continues his insubordination, and if I suffer it longer to pass unnoticed, it will be questioning the authority of General Macomb." It is that General Scott "has not only refused to obey the General-in-Chief, but has addressed a letter to the President, declaring his intention not to obey any order which does not emanate from the President of the United States!"

It appears from the various statements in the English papers, that since the arrival of the Young Queen of Portugal, in London, the loyalty of the Portuguese who had taken refuge in England, and had determined not to submit to the reign of Miguel, has a direction which may lead to active hostilities against him. The Portuguese resident in London, have had several meetings; and at one of these assemblies, at the house of the marquis de Palmella, about 200 took the oath of allegiance to the Young Queen, the example being set by all the members of the Brazilian legation in London. It is said that the arrival of the Young Queen in England has given displeasure to her grand father, the Emperor of Austria, and that Prince Metternich has taken some steps to transfer her to the Austrian Capital. It is not known whether the English Government will prevent such removal. In fact, the policy which Great Britain intends to pursue in relation to the state of Portugal, and her future destiny, is as yet undecided on. Whether she will herself actively interfere to bring Miguel to submission to the wishes of the Emperor; or whether she will merely yield a passive acquiescence in the formal measure adopted by the refugees who have claimed her protection and hospitality, suffering them to mature their own projects and adopt their own measures, without any active movement on her part, a very short time must now determine. If any energetic policy should be determined on by the British government, it will be an anomaly in the annals of the present administration, which is described by the London Times as imbecile and tottering.

National Journal.

We agree with the Alexandria Gazette in awarding the praise, both of good sense and good feeling, to the following article from the Reading Chronicle, of Pennsylvania:

"Now that the election is over, we should hope that an era of good feelings might succeed any angry or unfriendly ones, which have grown out of the late political struggle. In many instances there were father and son opposing each other, and indiscriminately democrats, federalists, old and new school, and Tories and Whigs too, for aught we know. All the old political balances were lost, and partisans tumbled headlong into the mass. It will be no trifling task for the leaders of parties to re-organise. But we meant to say that we ask forgiveness of the Adams' men, for any rough usage they have received at our hands, as we forgive them for all their trespasses, and we now offer them the right good hand of fellowship. Our friends too, who are on the winning side, we hope will not be immoderate in their rejoicings, nor offer any disrespect to their fallen enemy."

The reply of Mr. Mitchell to the defence of Col. Hayne mainly consists of an analysis of Col. Hayne's letter, and a comparison of his various statements with those of the others of the delega-

tion whose certificates he has published. Mr. Mitchell, strongly persists in the accuracy of his former assertions. In relation to the remarks which he attributed to Col. Hayne, and which the Colonel denies that he made, in the most explicit terms, Mr. Mitchell somewhat strengthens his previous declaration, as will be seen by the following extract:—

"You could as soon convince me that I am not at this moment writing by my fireside, or that I was not at Washington during the last winter, as make me doubt that I heard these remarks fall from you. I was sitting by you, put the question to you, and you answered in substance what I have stated in my letter."

We do not deem any further remarks necessary for the present. Our readers are fully in possession of our former views on the subject. They remain unaltered. Should the correspondence cease here, the people have sufficient materials before them to form a just judgment. Mr. Mitchell has been replied to, but not refuted. He is sustained not only by circumstances, but even by the statements of the very men he accuses. *Nat. Journ.*

It is known that our distinguished countryman, Mr. Sparks, went to Europe last Spring, in order to collect materials for illustrating the life of Washington and the most important events of our history, from the beginning of the struggle for Independence. In July last, he proceeded from Germany to Paris, and has been constantly employed in that capital; in searching the public archives for papers, diplomatic and military, relating to our Revolution and the old French war in the Colonies. As Paris was the centre of all the diplomatic concerns connected with America, the documents are numerous, curious, and valuable. Mr. Sparks has experienced the utmost liberality and comity, on the part of the ministers in whose departments the papers are deposited, and very earnest aid from French gentlemen of eminence. A kindly feeling towards the United States seems to be almost universal in France. All the correspondence of Dr. Franklin with the French cabinet has come under the eyes of Mr. Sparks. The Doctor sustains, in every part of it, a dignified, independent, and truly patriotic character. We shall, in all likelihood, see a full refutation of the charge or story of plying to the wishes of Vergennes, which has been copied into the newspapers from Mr. Cooper's "Notions of a Travelling Bachelor." Mr. Sparks will return to London to prosecute his researches there. In that capital, also, he is permitted to examine the diplomatic correspondence and military papers, and to make abstracts and selections. Some of the Whig noblemen in particular have entered warmly into his objects. The Marquis of Lansdowne, whom all men honor for his enlightened rectitude and generous courtesy, has opened to him all the papers of his father (Lord Shelburne) respecting the peace of 1783. *Nat. Gaz.*

Interesting Fact.—stated before the Merrimack (New Hampshire) Agricultural Society, October 15, 1828.—"Lieutenant Amos Abbot, of Concord, owns part of the hill where our State Prison stones are quarried. The whole of this hill was considered by the old proprietors of that town, as of little value—and I believe the sections owned by Mr. Abbot cost him less than 50 cents per acre."

"In July 1823, he sold from his tract a single rock in its native state, for \$105. Mr. Parker, the purchaser, sold it rough split, in the yard of our State Prison, to the Warden, for \$300, who realized for it in Boston, \$6,129. This single rock made 10,000 feet of facing stone and ornamental work—and the aggregate weight of all the blocks (smooth hewn) was 550 tons, it having lost only 50 tons in being prepared for the market, after it was brought to the prison yard."

A young man by the name of Bruner, of Craberry township, Butler county, accidentally shot his father, on Sunday the 2d ult. They were watching a deer lick, and the father having wandered from the course agreed upon, the son perceived something moving in the bushes, which he supposed was a buck, and fired, when, conceive his astonishment on coming up to find instead of a buck, the almost lifeless remains of his father! An awful warning to Sabbath breakers. *Crawford Mss.*

Fatal Sensibility.—For some time past, crowds of people had been in the habit of congregating around the doors and windows of a pastry cook's shop, in Regent-street, London, to gaze at a remarkably beautiful girl, about 17 years of age, the daughter of the pastry cook—a Swiss, of the name of Verrey—who served in the shop. Such was the conduct of the mob, on several evenings, that application to the police be-

came necessary, but no exertions on their part were adequate to the suppression of the nuisance. Finding that keeping his daughter in the shop was the ruin of his business, access to the shop being only attainable by efforts and struggles through the mob, which few customers would choose to undergo, Mr. Verrey came to the resolution, which he publicly announced, of sending her home to Lausanne; but it not being convenient to carry that intention immediately into effect, in order to remove her from the public gaze, he kept her under a very slight confinement in her room. This, together with the accounts which appeared in the papers, preyed on her mind, which was very sensitive, and brought on her premature death at 6 o'clock last Monday evening. Up to the last moment of her existence, she was perfectly sensible, and continued to repeat, in broken French, "Oh, could I see my mother before I die, I should be happy." While uttering these words she expired. Upon her death being made known to her father, he rushed into the room, tearing his hair and exclaiming in the most frantic manner, against the cruelly practised towards his family, and no persuasion of his friends could induce him to remove himself from the sight of the corpse. *London paper.*

Curious and Interesting Facts.—A correspondent has communicated for our columns, the following miscellaneous statement:

Europe now contains 227 millions of inhabitants, and there appears in that quarter of the world, 2,142 journals of every description; that is one journal for 106,000 inhabitants. America has 30 millions of inhabitants, with 978 newspapers and periodical journals; this is, one for every 40,000 inhabitants. Asia, with 390 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 14 millions. Africa, with 60 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 5 millions.

By this view it is to be seen that, proportionally, the greatest number of journals appear in America, the best proof of the blessings of a free press, which cannot fail to contribute particularly to the unusually rapid improvements of the people of that quarter of the globe, among whom the people of the United States justly claim the first rank.

Since the end of the last European war in the year 1815, the number of inhabitants of Europe has increased by 29 millions. *N. Y. Statesman.*

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.
Pennsylvania Canal.—The water's coming!—We understand the water was let into 17 miles of the canal, between Blairsville and the Aqueduct across the Allegheny above the mouth of the Kiskeminitas, last week, and that but one unimportant breach occurred. The breach, it is supposed, is by this time repaired. The water will, probably, be flowing through the Aqueduct before the close of the present week. We may expect canal news even nearer home, in a short time.

GALVANISM.
Apparent renewal of life.—Many of our readers will no doubt recollect of the interest excited some time ago, by subjecting the body of Johnson the Murderer to the action of Galvanic excitement; a fluid in many respects resembling Electricity, and by some Philosophers supposed to resemble, or indeed to be the same as the Vital or Nervous fluid. Supposing the following experiments will be generally interesting, we venture to extract them from the last number of "The American Journal of the Medical Science," published at Philadelphia:

Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the Analogy between Galvanism and the nervous action, those of *Weinhold* are not the least interesting. He beheaded a cat, and after pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow and filled the spine with an amalgamum of Quick-silver, Zinc, and Silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries recommenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c.

He filled with the same amalgamum, the skull and spine of another cat, which did not give any sign of life; the animal became, during 20 minutes, in such a state of vital tension, that it raised its head, opened its eyes, looked steadily, and attempted to walk, and endeavored to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time, the circulation and pulsation were very active, and continued for a quarter of an hour, after the chest and belly were opened. The Secretion of the Gastric juice was evidently more abundant than formerly, and the animal heat was perfectly re-established.

Attempts have also been made with partial success, to imitate the process of digestion in dead animals, by the action of Galvanism. *N. Y. Adv.*

TO A GROUP OF PLAYING CHILDREN.

Laugh on while yet the rosy blush
Of childhood's morning tints your skies;
Laugh on, while yet the kindling flush
Is on your cheeks, and in your eyes;
I would not tell, to make you grieve,
How soon that mirth shall pass away;
That morning fade, and only leave
The broad, dull light of common day.

It makes my very spirit glad
To see your mirth and careless joys;
And may you never be more sad
Than you are now, my bright eyed boys!
But I can read on every face,
A something upon every brow,
Which will not pass without a trace
Of things you are not dreaming now.

First passions wild and dark and strong,
And hopes and powers and feelings high!
Then manhood's thoughts, a rushing throng,
Shall sink the cheek and dim the eye.
And brows shall grow all pale with care,
And lips shall writhe in scorn or pain,
And age come on with hoary hair,
And sadly tend to earth again.

And cherished fancies, one by one,
Shall slowly fade from day to day;
And then, from weary sun to sun
Ye will not have the heart to play.
But off amidst the shifting scene,
You'll smile on childhood's thoughtless joy,
And wish you had forever been
A careless, laughing, happy boy.

DEACON SLOW.—Deacon Slow had three sons—it is unnecessary to mention his daughters—who were, as Deacons' sons are apt to be—the deuce only can tell why—very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to make his share of the sport, by the butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested a disposition to play off upon the Deacon, as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was exceedingly humane, except when he was made very wroth, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace when seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was on the Shawsheen river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminated in a precipice which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle-browed house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, after they had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit, now and then, of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and darting a hat at him, upon which he would come with blind fury thereat. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon, their father, who took them into a thicket close by, and anointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke upon the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father at a distance, coming with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt, he stood upright and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one nigh—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes? and taking off his broad brimmed hat, he made demonstrations, which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual at full speed. The Deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy, the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, nearer on the charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright, but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance—he forgot to jump aside, and the beast batted him over with a splash into that water where he intended the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting "you've got it dad, you've got it dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. Deacon Solomon Slow crawled out from his bath with a visage longer than he had ever worn before. This was his last smile. He was afterwards called Deacon Solomn by his neighbors, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him. "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton looking round, and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's information. He had not made but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arising wetted him to the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision and knowledge in

the weather of which the wisest philosophers would be proud, he rode back, wet as he was. "My lad," said Newton, "I will give thee a guinea if thou wilt tell me how thou canst foretell the weather so truly?" "Will ye sir? I will then," said the boy, scratching his head, and holding out his hand for the guinea. "Now sir," having received the money, and pointing to his sheep, "when you see that black ram turn his tail towards the wind, 'tis a sure sign of rain within an hour." "What!" exclaimed the philosopher, "must I in order to foretell the weather, stay here and watch which way that black ram turns his tail?" "Yes, sir." Off rode Newton quite satisfied with his discovery, but not much inclined to avail himself of it or to recommend it to others.

English Wars.—Of 127 years, terminating in 1815, England spent 65 in war, and 62 in peace. The war of 1683, after lasting nine years, and raising our expenditure in that period 36 millions, was ended by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. Then came the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702, concluded in 1713, and absorbed 62½ millions of our money. Next was the Spanish war of 1736, settled finally at Aix La Chapelle in 1748, after costing us 44 millions. Then came the Seven Years' War of 1756, which terminated with the treaty of Paris, in 1763, in the course of which we spent 112 millions. The next was the American War of 1775, which lasted 8 years. Our national expenditure in this time was 139 millions.

The French Revolutionary War which began in 1793, lasted nine years, and exhibited an expenditure of 484 millions. The war against Bonaparte began in 1805, and ended in 1815. During those twelve years, we spent 1159 millions; 771 of which were raised by taxes; 388 by loans. In the Revolutionary War we borrowed 201 millions; in the Seven Years' War, 6 millions; in the Spanish War of 1739, 29 millions; in the War of the Spanish succession, 42½ millions; in the War of 1688, 20 millions—total borrowed in the seven wars, during 65 years, about 854 millions. In the same time we raised by taxes 1189 millions—thus forming a total expenditure of 2023 millions! *London paper.*

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 12th of December next,

A FARM

situate in Frederick county, Md. containing 186 Acres of Land, of an excellent quality; a large proportion of which is heavily timbered. This farm lies in the fork of Monocacy and Piney creek, adjoining lands of John McKaleb, John Harris, Wm. Harris, and the heirs of Jacob Sheets; about equidistant between Emmitsburg and Taneytown, (not more than 6 miles from either.) The improvements are a

Log House and Barn, a good stone spring-house, and a large Apple and Peach Orchard.—I deem it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of this property, as persons who wish to purchase will inquire, and know that there has been as good crops raised on this place as any in the county. The Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale. **MATTHIAS STEIGERS.**

Nov. 25.

TWO FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, at Daniel Hossler's Tavern, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, on Saturday the 20th of December instant,

TWO FARMS,

The one containing 200 Acres, more or less, situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York: the improvements on which are

a two-story Log House, a good Barn, a Well of Water near the door, &c.

The other is situated in the same township, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 230 Acres, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,

Executor of George Bereaw, dec'd.

Dec. 2.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. Advertisements at the usual rates.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Governor's Election, New York.—The Albany Argus gives the following statement of the votes polled in all the counties of the State, at the late election for Governor:

For Mr. Van Buren,	136,785
Judge Thompson,	106,415
Mr. Southwick,	33,335

On the subject of this election, the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The votes for Mr. Van Buren, which was the clear Jackson vote of the State, has left him three thousand in the minority; and the Jackson vote for Lieutenant Governor, leaves Mr. Throop above four thousand seven hundred in the minority. Yet, in consequence of the anti-masonic fever, Messrs. Van Buren and Throop have pluralities. Mr. Van Buren will be the first Governor elected by a minority of the People." *Nat. Int.*

Gen. Scott.—The report of the dismissal of Gen. Scott from the service, is neither contradicted nor affirmed. But the morning Courier, says it is well understood by those conversant with army affairs, that the President has had, for some time past, the conduct of General Scott under consideration, and we are informed, that on Saturday last he made the following remark:—"General Scott has left me no alternative but to dismiss him. I did hope that he would have seen the necessity of yielding obedience to orders issued through the General-in-Chief, but he still continues his insubordination, and if I suffer it longer to pass unnoticed, it will be questioning the authority of General Macdonell." It is that General Scott "has not only refused to obey the General-in-Chief, but has addressed a letter to the President, declaring his intention not to obey any order which does not emanate from the President of the United States."

It appears from the various statements in the English papers, that since the arrival of the Young Queen of Portugal, in London, the loyalty of the Portuguese who had taken refuge in England, and had determined not to submit to the reign of Miguel, has a direction which may lead to active hostilities against him. The Portuguese resident in London, have had several meetings; and at one of these assemblies, at the house of the marquis de Palmella, about 200 took the oath of allegiance to the Young Queen, the example being set by all the members of the Brazilian legation in London. It is said that the arrival of the Young Queen in England has given displeasure to her grandfather, the Emperor of Austria, and that Prince Metternich has taken some steps to transfer her to the Austrian Capital. It is not known whether the English Government will prevent such removal. In fact, the policy which Great Britain intends to pursue in relation to the state of Portugal, and her future destiny, is as yet undecided on. Whether she will herself actively interfere to bring Miguel to submission to the wishes of the Emperor; or whether she will merely yield a passive acquiescence to the formal measure adopted by the Portuguese who have claimed her protection and hospitality, suffering them to mature their own projects and adopt their own measures, without any active movement on her part, a very short time must now determine. Many energetic policy should be determined on by the British government, it will be an anomaly in the annals of the present administration, which is described by the London Times as imbecile and tottering.

National Journal.

We agree with the Alexandria Gazette in awarding the praise, both of good sense and good feeling, to the following article from the Reading Chronicle, of Pennsylvania:

"Now that the election is over, we should hope that an era of good feelings might succeed any angry or unfriendly ones, which have grown out of the late political struggle. In many instances there were father and son opposing each other, and indiscriminately denouncing, federalists, old and new school, and Tories and Whigs too, for aught we know. All the old political balances were lost, and partisans tumbled headlong into the mass. It will be no trifling task for the leaders of parties to re-organise. But we meant to say that we ask forgiveness of the Adams' men, for any rough usage they have received at our hands, as we forgive them for all their misdeeds, and we now offer them the right good hand of fellowship. Our friends too, who are on the winning side, we hope will not be immoderate in their rejoicings, nor offer any disrespect to their fallen enemy."

The reply of Mr. Mitchell to the defence of Col. Hayne mainly consists of an analysis of Col. Hayne's letter, and a comparison of his various statements with those of the others of the delega-

tion whose certificates he has published. Mr. Mitchell, strongly persists in the accuracy of his former assertions. In relation to the remarks which he attributed to Col. Hayne, and which the Colonel denies that he made, in the most explicit terms, Mr. Mitchell somewhat strengthens his previous declaration, as will be seen by the following extract:—

"You could as soon convince me that I am not at this moment writing by my fireside, or that I was not at Washington during the last winter, as make me doubt that I heard these remarks fall from your lips. I am sitting by you, put the question to you, and you answered in substance what I have stated in my letter."

We do not deem any further remarks necessary for the present. Our readers are fully in possession of our former views on the subject. They remain unaltered. Should the correspondence cease here, the people have sufficient materials before them to form a just judgment. Mr. Mitchell has been replied to, but not refuted. He is sustained not only by circumstances, but even by the statements of the very men he accuses. *Nat. Journ.*

It is known that our distinguished countryman, Mr. Sparks, went to Europe last Spring, in order to collect materials for illustrating the life of Washington and the most important events of our history, from the beginning of the struggle for independence. In July last, he proceeded from Germany to Paris, and has been constantly employed in that capital, in searching the public archives for papers, diplomatic and military, relating to our Revolution and the old French war in the Colonies.

As Paris was the centre of all the diplomatic concerns connected with America, the documents are numerous, curious, and valuable. Mr. Sparks has experienced the utmost liberality and comity, on the part of the ministers in whose departments the papers are deposited, and very earnest aid from French gentlemen of eminence. A kindly feeling towards the United States seems to be almost universal in France. All the correspondence of Dr. Franklin with the French cabinet has come under the eyes of Mr. Sparks. The Doctor sustains, in every part of it, a dignified, independent, and truly patriotic character. We shall, in all likelihood, see a full refutation of the charge of story of piety to the wishes of Vergennes, which has been copied into the newspapers from Mr. Cooper's "Notions of a Travelling Bachelor." Mr. Sparks will return to London to prosecute his researches there. In that capital, also, he is permitted to examine the diplomatic correspondence and military papers, and to make abstracts and selections. Some of the Whig noblemen in particular have entered warmly into his objects. The Marquis of Lansdowne, whom all men honor for his enlightened rectitude and generous courtesy, has opened to him all the papers of his father (Lord Shelburne) respecting the peace of 1783. *Nat. Gaz.*

Interesting Fact.—stated before the Merrimack (New Hampshire) Agricultural Society, October 15, 1828. "Lieutenant Amos Abbot, of Concord, owns part of the hill where our State Prison stones are quarried. The whole of this hill was considered by the old proprietors of that town, as of little value, and I believe the sections owned by Mr. Abbot cost him less than 50 cents per acre."

"In July 1823, he sold from his tract a single rock in its native state, for \$105. Mr. Parker, the purchaser, sold it rough split, in the yard of our State Prison, to the Warden, for \$300, who realized for it in Boston, \$6,129. This single rock made 10,000 feet of facing stone and ornamental work, and the aggregate weight of all the blocks (smooth hewn) was 350 tons, it having lost only 50 tons in being prepared for the prison yard."

A young man by the name of Bruner, of Craberry township, Butler county, accidentally shot his father on Sunday the 2d ult. They were watching a deer lick, and the father having wandered from the course agreed upon, the son perceived something moving in the bushes, which he supposed was a buck, and fired; when, conceive his astonishment on coming up to find instead of a buck, the almost lifeless remains of his father! An awful warning to Sabbath breakers. *Crawford Mer.*

Pastry Cookery.—For some time past, crowds of people had been in the habit of congregating around the doors and windows of a pastry cook's shop, in Regent street, London, to gaze at a

years of age, the daughter of the pastry cook—a Swiss, of the name of Verrey—who served in the shop. Such was the conduct of the mob, on several evenings, that application to the police be-

came necessary, but no attention was paid to the suppression of the nuisance. Finding that keeping his daughter in the shop was the ruin of his business, access to the shop being only attainable by efforts and struggles through the mob, which few customers would choose to undergo, Mr. Verrey came to the resolution, which he publicly announced, of sending her home to Lausanne; but it not being convenient to carry that intention immediately into effect, in order to remove her from the public gaze, he kept her under a very slight confinement in her room. This, together with the accounts which appeared in the papers, preyed on her mind, which was very sensitive, and brought on her premature death at 6 o'clock last Monday evening. Up to the last moment of her existence, she was perfectly sensible, and continued to repeat, in broken French, "Oh, could I see my mother before I die, I should be happy." While uttering these words she expired. Upon her death being made known to her father, he rushed into the room, tearing his hair and exclaiming in the most frantic manner, against the cruelty practised towards his family, and no persuasion of his friends could induce him to remove himself from the sight of the corpse. *London paper.*

Curious and Interesting Facts.—A correspondent has communicated for our columns, the following miscellaneous statement:

Europe now contains 227 millions of inhabitants, and there appears in that quarter of the world, 2,142 journals of every description; that is one journal for 106,000 inhabitants. America has 30 millions of inhabitants, with 978 newspapers and periodical journals; this is, one for every 40,000 inhabitants. Asia, with 390 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 14 millions. Africa, with 60 millions of inhabitants, has but one journal for every 5 millions.

By this view it is to be seen that, proportionally, the greatest number of journals appear in America, the best proof of the blessings of a free press, which cannot fail to contribute particularly to the unusually rapid improvements of the people of that quarter of the globe, among whom the people of the United States justly claim the first rank.

Since the end of the last European war in the year 1815, the number of inhabitants of Europe has increased by 29 millions. *N. Y. Statesman.*

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.
Pennsylvania Canal.—The water's coming!—We understand the water was let into 17 miles of the canal, between Blairsville and the Aqueduct across the Allegheny above the mouth of the Kiskeminitas, last week, and that but one unimportant breach occurred. The breach, it is supposed, is by this time repaired. The water will, probably, be flowing through the Aqueduct before the close of the present week. We may expect canal news even nearer home, in a short time.

GALVANISM.
Apparent renewal of life.—Many of our readers will no doubt recollect of the interest excited some time ago, by subjecting the body of Johnson the Murderer to the action of Galvanic excitement; a fluid in many respects resembling Electricity, and by some Philosophers supposed to resemble, or indeed to be the same as the Vital or Nervous fluid. Supposing the following experiments will be generally interesting, we venture to extract them from the last number of "The American Journal of the Medical Science," published at Philadelphia:

Of the numerous experiments which have been instituted to verify the Analogy between Galvanism and the nervous action, those of *Weinhold* are not the least interesting. He beheaded a cat, and after pulsation and muscular action had completely ceased, he removed the spinal marrow and filled the spine with an amalgam of Quick-silver, Zinc, and Silver. Immediately the throbbing of the arteries recommenced, and the muscular actions were renewed, which could not be distinguished from those produced by the influence of the spinal marrow; the animal made many leaps, &c.

He filled with the same amalgam, the skull and spine of another cat, which did not give any sign of life; the animal became, during 20 minutes, in such a state of vital tension, that it raised its head, opened its eyes, looked steadily, and attempted to walk, and endeavored to rise after falling down frequently. During all this time, the circulation

continued for a quarter of an hour, after the chest and belly were opened. The Secretion of the Gastric juice was evidently more abundant than formerly.

Attempts have also been made with partial success, to imitate the process of digestion in dead animals, by the action of Galvanism. *N. Y. Adv.*

TO A GROUP OF PLAYING CHILDREN.

Laugh on while yet the rosy blush
Of childhood's morning tints your cheeks;
Laugh on, while yet the kindling flush
Is on your cheeks and in your eyes.

I would not tell, to make you grieve,
How soon that mirth shall pass away;
That morning fade, and only have
The broad, dull light of common day.

It makes my very spirit glad
To see your mirth and careless joys;
And may you never be more sad
Than you are now, my bright-eyed boys!

But I can read on every face,
A something unbecoming brow,
Which will not pass without a trace
Of things you are not dreaming now.

First passions wild and dark and strong,
And hopes and powers and feelings high—
Then manhood's thoughts, a rushing throng,
Shall sink the cheek and dim the eye.

And brows shall grow all pale with care,
And lips shall writhe in scorn or pain,
And age come on with hoary hair,
And sadly tend to earth again.

And cherished fancies, one by one,
Shall slowly fade from day to day;
And then, from weary sun to sun
Ye will not have the heart to play.

But off amidst the shifting scene,
You'll smile on childhood's thoughtless joy,
And wish you had forever been
A careless, laughing, happy boy.

DEACON SLOW.—Deacon Slow had three sons—it is unnecessary to mention his daughters—who were, as Deacon's sons are apt to be—the deuce only can tell why—very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to make his share of the sport, by the butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested a disposition to play off upon the Deacon, as he marched down to salt the flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was exceedingly humane, except when he was made very wroth, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace when seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was on the Shawshien river, which is narrow but deep, and the pasture terminated in a precipice which rose fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a beetle-browed house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, after they had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit, now and then, of squatting on the edge of the precipice, and darting a hat at him, upon which he would come with blind fury thereat. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon, their father, who took them into a thicket close by, and anointed their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such cases made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke upon the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father at a distance, coming with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he had scattered his salt, he stood upright and thought within himself, that it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one nigh—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes?—and taking off his broad brimmed hat, he made demonstrations, which at once attracted the notice of the lord of the flock, who set out as usual at full speed. The Deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy, the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, fierce on the charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright, but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance—he forgot to jump aside, and the beast batted him over with a splash into that water where he intended the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting, "You've got it, dad, you've got it, dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. Deacon Solomon Slow crawled out from his bath with a visage longer than he had ever worn before. This was his last smile. He was afterwards called Deacon Solemn by his neighbors, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

Sir Isaac Newton was once riding over Salisbury plain, when a boy keeping sheep called to him, "Sir, you had better make haste on, or you will get a wet jacket." Newton looking round, and observing neither clouds nor a speck on the horizon, jogged on, taking very little notice of the rustic's imprecation. He had not gone but a few miles, when a storm suddenly arose, and the rain fell on the skin. Surprised at the circumstance, and determined, if possible, to ascertain how an ignorant boy had attained a precision and knowledge in

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Log House and Barn, a good stone spring-house, and a large Apple and Peach Orchard. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing in favor of this property, as persons who wish to purchase will inquire, and know that there has been no good crops raised on this place as any in the county. The Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale. **MATTHIAS STEIGERS.**

Nov. 25.

TWO FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, at Daniel Hossler's Tavern, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, on Saturday the 20th of December instant,

TWO FARMS.

The one containing 800 Acres, more or less, situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 5 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York; the improvements on which are

a two-story Log House, a good Barn, a Well of Water near the door, &c.

The other is situated in the same township, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 Acres, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, at which time attendance will be given.

CORNELIUS LOTT,
Executor of George Bereaw, dec'd.

Dec. 2.

CONDITIONS.

every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance—or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. Advertisements at the usual rates.

AN ACT

Concerning small Notes for the payment of Money.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, with the intention to create or put into circulation, or continue in circulation, a paper circulating medium, to issue, circulate, or directly or indirectly cause to be issued or circulated, any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting or evidencing, or intending to purport or evidence, that any sum less than five dollars will be paid to the order of any person, or to any person receiving or holding such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, or to the bearer of the same, or that it will be received in payment of any debt or demand, or that the bearer of the same, or any person receiving or holding the same, will be entitled to receive any goods or effects of the value of any sum less than five dollars; and that from and after the said 1st day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, or body corporate, to make, issue or pay away, pass, exchange or transfer, or cause to be made, issued, paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred, any bank note, bill, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, of any less denomination than five dollars.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any and every person and persons and body corporate, offending against any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit & pay for every such offence the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, one half for his own use and the other half for the use of the overseers, guardians or directors of the poor of the city, county, district or township within which such offence shall have been committed.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such note, bill, check, ticket or paper mentioned in the first section of this act, shall be held or taken to be void or of null effect by reason thereof, but all suits and actions may be brought and sustained on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and in such suits or actions, if the same shall be determined in favor of the plaintiff, judgment shall be rendered for the principal sum due on such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, together with interest thereon, at the rate hereinafter provided for, and full costs.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the drawer and acceptor of any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, and every person or body corporate who shall indorse, or in any way put his or their name upon the same, shall be liable to pay to any holder thereof, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest

thereon, to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper was first issued, and that without any demand upon the drawer or acceptor, or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons, or body corporate, who shall have paid away, passed, exchanged or transferred any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, shall be liable to any holder hereof, and shall pay to him or her, together with the principal sum expressed therein, interest thereon to be calculated at and after the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, from the time when such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, was first issued, and that without any demand on the drawer or acceptor or any endorser or party to the same.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in the trial or hearing of any suit or action which may be brought upon any such note, bill, check, ticket or paper, if the time when the same was first issued shall not be clearly proved, then the same shall be deemed and taken to have been first issued one year before the bringing of such suit or action, and interest shall be calculated thereon, at the rate of twenty per cent. accordingly.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the eleventh day of April, 1827, entitled "an act to establish a bank in the county of Lebanon and for other purposes," as prohibited any bank incorporated by this commonwealth from receiving after the first of September last, any notes of banks not authorized by the laws of this state of a lower denomination than five dollars, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first of January next; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to cause this act to be published immediately after its passage in at least one newspaper in each county in which a newspaper may be published, for the space of one month, and for the space of one month immediately previous to the 1st of January next, and to forward a copy of the same to each of the Prothonotaries of the respective courts in the several counties of this commonwealth, to be by him put up in his office, and to be read on the 1st and 5th days of each term in open court for the ensuing year.

NER MIDDLESWARTH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL STURGEON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED, the twelfth day of April,
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.
Nov. 25, 1828.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mountjoy township, on the 18th inst. a Red and White COW, with a short tail, and a bell on—no other marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. DAN'L LINEHARD.
Nov. 25.

RETAILERS Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the fifth section of a supplement to an Act entitled an Act laying a duty on Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those that have, and those that have not, taken out Licenses within their respective Cities and Counties. The following is published in pursuance of said section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, who have taken out Licenses:

J. & M. CARL,
H. B. DENWIDDIE,
D. & H. SHRIVER,
JACOB SPANGLER,
CHRISTIAN BISHOP,
WM. ALBRIGHT,
JOHN MCKNIGHT,
PHILIP LONG,
GEORGE WILSON,
JOHN MILLER,
SIMON BECKER,
JACOB HAFLEIGH,
JOSEPH O. THOMPSON,
JOHN BARNITZ,
JESSE HOUCK,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
ABRAHAM KING,
HENRY SANDERS,
WM. HILDEBRAND,
FOX & HENRY,
GEORGE MYERS,
JOHN GORLEY,
DAVID MIDDLECOFF,
JESSE CORNELL,
PETER BEISEL,
THOMAS MCKNIGHT,
CHRISTIAN HEMLER,
W. & F. HAPKE,
GEORGE BANGE,
ENOCH SIMPSON,
SAMUEL WRIGHT,
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
PHILIP MILLER,
T. J. COOPER,
WM. E. CAMP,
C. J. SHOWER,
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GEORGE SWOPE,
WM. GILLESPIE,
ROBERT SMITH,
M. C. CLARKSON,
JOHN MILHENNY,
M. SHERRY & WILL,
FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER,
DAVID WHITE.

Persons returned as Retailers in said County, who have not taken out Licenses:

THOMAS WILSON,
BLYTHE & JOHNSTON,
H. & C. BARNITZ,
JOHN ARNOLD,
HIRAM BOYD,
L. DILL & SON,
JOHN BROUGH,
CATHARINE DURBORROW.

Retailers that have not taken their Licenses, are requested to lift them within the present month.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,
County Treasurer.

Gettysburg, Nov. 25.

CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 26th of December inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, 2½ miles from Oxford, and one from the Turnpike leading from Carlisle to Baltimore, adjoining lands of John Patterson and others, containing

240 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land. About 180 Acres are cleared—the residue in good Timber. The improvements are a large two-story



Brick House,

a Brick Barn, a Spring house, over a never failing spring; and a good Orchard. There is a pump near the door. There is a Tanyard on the premises, which has not been used for some time.

The Big Conowago runs along the side of the property; and affords a very eligible site for Water Works.

Any person wishing to view the Property, will be shown it by Abraham Fickes, living thereon, or either of the Administrators. An indisputable title will be given. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

DANIEL DIEHL,
THOMAS EHRHART,
Adms of DANIEL SLAGLE, dec'd.
By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 2.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

Domestic Attachment.

Nicholas Swingle, Domestic Attachment vs. James Beggs and Caleb Harlan. Pleas of Adams county.

THE subscribers, Trustees in this Domestic Attachment, give notice, that they will meet at the house of James Gourley, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th day of January next, when and where they require all persons indebted to the defendants, or either of them, to pay and deliver to us, all sums of money and property, due and belonging to the said defendants, or either of them; and, also, all Creditors of the said defendants, or either of them, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands on said day.

N. B. Some claims were presented to former Trustees, which were not properly authenticated, and cannot be received or allowed, unless presented anew, with the proper proof.

THOMAS C. REED,
WM. MCLELLAN, Jr.,
THOS. J. COOPER,

Nov. 25.

The heads of the Colombians are "flying off like chickens heads," since the last conspiracy against Bolivar. How fatal has been the policy in that and the neighboring Republics, of placing the civil power in the hands of military men.